



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

existence of this feature with the 6-inch STEINHEIL telescope of this observatory in spite of the low altitude of the Moon (Decl. = -25°) and the unsteady atmosphere.

An exchange of letters between Dr. KLEIN, of Cologne, and myself, has shown that the *Rill* was also quite unknown to this experienced selenographer and that nothing is to be found on the subject in the papers of GRUITHUISEN.

We have, therefore, a case of a *Rill* discovered *photographically*. It is not to be assumed, however, that the feature is newly formed since it is probably visible for a short time only, and since it is only to be seen in the early morning at a time when observations are not so diligently prosecuted.

I must add the remark that MAEDLER and NEISON have erroneously drawn the small crater which lies N. W. on the crater *Thebit* A on the *outer* wall. According to the negative it lies on the inner wall, and in such a manner that it also must be considered as a feature of the floor of the crater. (Compare SCHROETER's description, etc.)

It is pretty correctly drawn by LOHRMANN and SCHMIDT, although the photographic plate shows that its height above the interior of *Thebit* must be quite different from SCHMIDT's determination. * * * * *

L. WEINEK.

NOTE: It is known that Professor WEINEK is making an elaborate study of negatives of the Moon made at the Lick Observatory and regularly sent to the Observatory of Prague, and it is hoped soon to present in the *Publications* A. S. P. reproductions of his drawings (enlarged ten-fold from the original negatives), beginning the series with representations of the Crater *Archimides*.

The foregoing note on the discovery of a new *Rill* in *Thebit*, by Professor WEINEK, is an interesting proof of the value of our negatives when they are studied by an eminently competent eye. It was hoped to accompany Professor WEINEK's note with a copy of his drawing, but it has been found necessary to omit the drawing for the present, although it will appear in due time with others of the same series.

E. S. H.

TELESCOPE AND CHRONOMETER FOR SALE.

EDWIN B. ROOT, Esq. (54 William Street, New York City), administrator of the estate of the late Professor C. H. F. PETERS, of Hamilton College, has for sale a BOND's Break-Circuit Chronometer, No. 335, and a portable telescope of the Comet-seeker construction made by HUGO SCHROEDER, of Hamburg. The telescope is of five inches aperture, with eye-pieces magnifying from 25 to 275 diameters, a ring micrometer, a diagonal eye-piece, and is conveniently mounted on a mahogany tripod.

I have myself used this telescope and it is extremely fine in all respects, particularly in the color-correction, and I can con-

fidently recommend it to any one who wishes to own such an instrument. The price and terms of sale can be learned from Mr. ROOT. E. S. H.

SCIENTIFIC VISITORS TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

On April 28 and 29 we had the pleasure of receiving Dr. A. MARCUSE, of the Royal Observatory of Berlin, and Mr. E. D. PRESTON, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who are on their way to Honolulu to engage in a series of observations for the determination of the short-period changes in the latitude (see *Publications A. S. P.*, vol. II, p. 135). Mr. PRESTON will also determine the force of gravity at various stations in Hawaii, as Mauna Loa, etc., in connection with much other work of the kind already done by him (see *Publications A. S. P.*, vol. I, p. 125). Although the season of steady vision had not yet set in and the images of stars were not to be compared with those to be had during the summer and autumn, yet the nights were clear and our guests were able to see *Saturn*, *Uranus*, some stars and nebulae and also to examine the solar spectrum with the great telescope under moderately good circumstances; as well as to make a thorough examination of the working of the dome, the moving-floor and the mounting of the 36-inch equatorial.

E. S. H.

JOHN LE CONTE, BORN 1818, DIED 1891.

After a long life of eminent services to Science and to Education and of strong personal influence over the many who were brought into contact with him, Professor JOHN LE CONTE died at Berkeley, April 29, 1891, at the age of 73 years. He belonged to a family many of whose members were and are highly distinguished in Science. His own scientific labors have been successively in the fields of Medicine, Chemistry and Physics, and among his numerous published memoirs there are many of permanent and lasting value. His most striking contribution to Physics was the discovery (in 1857) of the remarkable properties of "sensitive-flames" which afford a most delicate means of analysing compound musical tones. His important experiments on sound-shadows in water were wholly novel and of great value.

Almost his entire life was spent in the teaching of Science, and, since 1869, he has been the most prominent figure at our State